Reporting week: 11 to 17 November 2019.

During week 46, selected respiratory indicators continued to increase in the under 1 year age group, in line with seasonal increases in respiratory syncytial virus (RSV). Nationally GP consultations for influenza-like illness remain below baseline levels, however consultations increased just above baseline thresholds in the North East.

Remote Health Advice: During week 46, there were further increases in NHS 111 difficulty breathing calls in young children aged under 1 year, in line with seasonal respiratory syncytial virus activity (figure 5a). Cough calls also increased in the under 1 year and 1 to 4 years age groups (figures 4 & 4a).

GP In Hours: Nationally GP consultations for influenza-like illness remain below baseline levels (figure 2c), however consultations increased just above baseline thresholds in the North East during week 46 (figures 20 & 21).

GP Out of Hours: GP out-of-hours contacts for bronchitis/bronchiolitis continued to increase in children aged under 1 year during week 46 (figure 4a), in line with increasing levels of respiratory syncytial virus circulating in the community.

Emergency Department: During week 46 ED attendances for bronchiolitis showed a further increase in young children aged under 1 year in line with seasonal increases in respiratory syncytial virus activity (figure 6a).

Ambulance: During week 46 breathing problems remained above expected levels (figure 2).
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- Key messages are provided from each individual system.
- The different PHE syndromic surveillance systems access data from different areas of the national health care system.
- Each syndromic surveillance system is able to monitor a different selection of syndromic indicators based upon a different case mix of patients.
- Access to the full version of each syndromic surveillance bulletin is available through the PHE Syndromic Surveillance website found at: (https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/syndromic-surveillance-systems-and-analyses); reports are made available on Thursday afternoons.

Remote Health Advice Syndromic Surveillance System:
A remote health advice syndromic surveillance system that monitors syndromic calls from remote health advice services e.g. NHS 111 each day across England.

GP In-Hours Syndromic Surveillance System:
A large UK-based general practitioner surveillance system monitoring daily consultations for a range of clinical syndromic indicators.

GP Out-of-Hours Syndromic Surveillance System (GPOOHS):
A syndromic surveillance system monitoring daily GP out-of-hours activity and unscheduled care across England using a range of clinical syndromic indicators.

Emergency Department Syndromic Surveillance System (EDSSS):
A national ED network across England monitoring daily attendances and presenting symptoms/diagnoses.

National Ambulance Syndromic Surveillance System (NASSS):
The national ambulance syndromic surveillance system (NASSS) monitors daily calls made by persons to an ambulance trust. All 10 ambulance trusts in England provide data.

We thank and acknowledge the contribution of all data providers including:
- NHS 111 and NHS Digital.
- QSurveillance®; University of Oxford; EMIS/EMIS practices; ClinRisk®.
- TPP, ResearchOne and participating SystmOne GP practices.
- Advanced Health & Care and the participating OOH service providers.
- Participating EDSSS emergency departments.
- Royal College of Emergency Medicine.

PHE Real-time Syndromic Surveillance Team.
Public Health England, 1st Floor, 5 St Philips Place, Birmingham, B3 2PW. Tel: 0344 225 3560 > Option 4 > Option 2. Web: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/syndromic-surveillance-systems-and-analyses

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